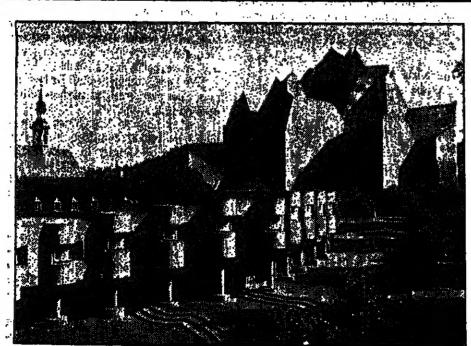
Germany's churches and cathedrals

Everyone knows, of course, that in Cologne, Worms, Freiburg, Aachen, Ulm and elsewhere ancient Gothic and Romanesque cathedrals tower up like castles into the sky. Impressive structures down to the very treasures in their vaults. For even here, in this land of industry, tourism, Inter-City trains, airlines and motorways, churches, cathedrals and chapels have more than a spiritual function. They are reminders, thought-provoking. Cherished as

artistic masterpleces. Take, for instance, the delightful Romanesque church in Dietkirchen on the Lahn. Or the enchanting Wieskirche, surrounded by the woods and meadows of the Alpine foothills in Upper Bavaria. Clear, serene, rococo splendour. Just two examples from many thousands. "Churches."as James Joyce wrote in 1915 on a Rhine journey, "like miracles from heaven."





ar His arter

at any on the management

Bamberg, Bayaria

Velbert Neviges Church

Programme Burgarate

the basic principles envisaged are the

tre, while paying strict heed to

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

already been pencilled in.

weapons systems.

lishment of nuclear-free zones and on a ban on the development of nuclear

They aim at an embargo on the production of fissile material for military

purposes, and end to the manufacture

and deployment of nuclear weapons and

a total phase-out of nuclear arms stock-

Agreements are also envisaged ban-

mass destruction, environmental

ning the development of fresh weapons

changes for military purposes and an

ous parts of the world. Progressive limi-

tations are to be imposed on making,

buying and selling conventional arma-

ments, while a gradual, balanced reduc-

The arms committee is to report to

the UN General Assembly this autumn.

The final draft comprehensive disarma-

ment programme will then be submitted

to the second special UN General As-

sembly on disarmament that is due to

In drawing up its contribution towards the debate the Bonn govern-

ment has concentrated strictly on what

In gaining acceptance of its proposals

it is counting on Third World support.

has grown increasingly interested in dis-

Oil cash, Third World

syndrome intensifies

ARCHAEOLOGY.
There's gold in them that hills

- there was 3,000 years ago

hurdles in university enrolment year

EDUCATION

. Foreign students face new...

ere has been so much fighting in developing countries that the Third World

Wolf J. Bell

Page 13

convene in New York next summer.

was felt to be feasible.

tion in military spending is visualised.

ISSN 0016-8858

Bonn draws up plan for world peace

alkout nuclear weapons and means es destruction, with armed forces suipment solely to maintain public and individual safety at home, d with a strong US peace-keeping

disamament programme the Bonn ment has proposed to the UN

of backroom boys. Total disar-

mer 1978 which called on the The tak has since been tackled not and the working party delegated

or features of the programme have been drawn up by the UN disarcommission in New York on

of principles to the Geneva conearly last month and was so

as first checked with fellow-memof the European Community and and formally seconded by the Aus-Belgian, British and Japanese de-

disarmament strategy simed at progress towards general and disarmament subject to effecmational supervision and con-

also based on existing internasgreements such as the nuclear leration treaty and the test-ban in the atmosphere, in outer space

on the use of poison gas, on tiological warfare and on the de-

The programme is intended to be no than a framework for negotiations

when the state of the disarmament process, we are the second state of the disarmament process, secial responsibility of the nuclear disarmament and the second state of the UN process of the disarmament and the second state of the UN process of the disarmament and the UN process of the disarmament process, and the UN process of the UN

held in a specific sequence, with priority weapons of mass destruction.

Then, and then only, will conventional arms and troop strengths come up for

Partial solutions and regional arrangements are to be agreed wherever prospects appear realistic. Verifiability is deemed the touchstone of all disarmament and arms control measures. The programme provides for moves to

be undertaken in phases, with various kinds of activity complementing each other at all stages. Arms limitation or troop cut talks

would be accompanied by global and regional measures, particularly for pur-Nato reports must also be compiled

with a view to submitting further pro-Last not least, progressive implemen-

tation of the programme would be reviewed at intervals by the UN disarma-

In the first stage intensive continuation and completion of current talks at all levels of disarmament and arms con-

Priority objectives at this stage will a comprehensive test-ban treaty cov-

ering the circumstances in which nuclear explosions are to be sanctioned for peaceful purposes;

limit and reduce nuclear weapons and similar negotiations on medium-range

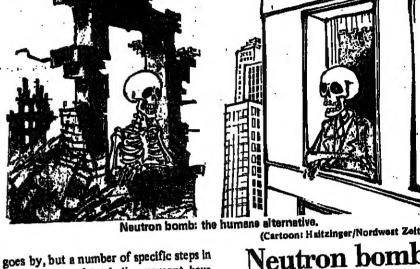
• treaties banning the development manufacture and stockpiling of chemical and radiological weapons;

• mutual, balanced force reduction and accompanying measures in Central Europe and, wherever they may prove feasible, elsewhere in the world; and

 negotiations on effective confidencebuilding measures and disarmament between parties to the Helsinki accords.

This wide-ranging negotiation process would be accompanied by agreements on international measures to protect non-nuclear states from nuclear attack, ing measures, by greater transparency in defence expenditure and by effective crisis management.

Later stages of the disarmament programme are to be fleshed out as time



Neutron bomb the direction of total disarmament have just tit They include further agreements on nuclear non-proliferation, on the estabfor Soviet tat

The neutron bomb has been called a symbol of mental perversion because it destroys people while preserving material.

Yet as a tactical field weapon it is intended first and foremost as a defence against superior tank armies as maintained primarily by the Soviet Union.

The dispute in Europe in general and the Federal Republic of Germany in particular is based on the likely assumption that if Soviet tanks were to roll in over the Iron Curtain this is where the neutron device would be deployed.

Even if the decision is entirely up to the US government and even if the neutron bomb is to be stockpiled in the United States and not, for the time being, by US forces in Germany the debate is sure to continue.

This is partly because many German politicians stated either their own or their parties' views on the neutron bomb last time round.

That was when President Carter postponed going shead with the device so as not to impose a burden on the talks with the Soviet Union that were ther

in progress.

President Reagan's decision to go ahead and manufacture the bomb tallies with his campaign pledge only to hold further disarmament talks with Moscow from a position of strength.

The Soviet government failed reward Mr Carter's attitude. Instead it used the detente period to quietly General-Anzeiger, 6 August 1981) implement its SS-20 missile programme as a political and military threat to Western Europe.
The Soviet missile programme has

Continued on page 6

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE Is conducting a readership survey. With some issues this week a reply-paid postcard is included. Please fill it in and return as quickly a

ment of particularly inhuman con-

beld bilaterally, regionally, multilathe state of the state of the state of the worlwide.

IN THIS ISSUE

Reagan's freebooting sconomic, style not a universal

The Germans who came back from Russia

Reagan's freebooting economic style not a universal panacea

More and more people are advising Bonn to follow in President Reagan's economic footsteps.

Hansjörg Häfele, Opposition spokesman on financial affairs, for example,

"What we need is a programme that at least heads in the direction that is so marvellously being attempted in America at the moment."

Economist Günter Schmölders wonders, as well one may, what gave President Reagan's economic policy the momentum the Bonn government so sadly

Is it as Professor Schmölders feels. simply common sense, which is having a renaissance in Washington while it

The keynote of President Resgan's programme to get the US economy back on its feet can hardly fail to appeal to the common sense of the man in the

A 25-per-cent cut in income tax over a three-year period must surely give private enterorise a shot in the arm and trigger a fresh upswing.

And is not the other side of the coin. a drastic cut in government spending equally sensible, given that too much government is a disincentive to personal performance?

Those who back President Reagan's policy along these lines must, of course, disregard the incledible amount of taxpayers' money his administration plans to spend on arms.

According to the latest estimates Washington is to invest a total \$1,600bn in defence between 1983 and 1987. A number of German experts seem to have had little difficulty in disregarding this

President' Reagan's German admirers ought not to forget either that this year alone \$20bn of the cash to be used to boost the US economy is to come from swingeing welfare cuts.

The cuts range from health care old-age pensions, while the package will only really benefit six per cent of US taxpayers, those with annual incomes of

over \$50,000. The major beneficiaries will be the leading stock market-quoted companies, such as the oil corporations. By 1986 they stand to save \$12bn in tax on windfall profits.

If this is all plain common sense then a US politician such as Senator Edward Kennedy must presumably be out of his

Senator Kennedy has said that President Reagan's economic policies are based on the theory that prosperlty can only be created by scrapping the social progress made in an entire generation.

Yet the Senator knows better than a number of Reagan fans in Germany why the programme has developed the momentum that put Democratic opposition Capitol Hill to flight.

It is a programme based on the frontier ideology of which all Americans, be they rich or poor, are proud; it resurrects a concept of government that has never existed in this form in Europe.

That is why President Reagan's programme cannot be taken over lock. stock and barrel by the Federal Republic

In Germany the state emerged last



century as the institution that ensures that the poorer and weaker members of society do not go to the wall.

The German social security system, which will have been going for a century this November, was not set up merely as a son to the revolutionary working classes.

It was also based on the conviction that the state had to control capitalist industrialised society if exploitation and inhumanity were not to get out of hand.

Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor, cannot be accused of undue sentimentality, yet he saw the proletariat as a virtual pillar

"Why should not the soldier of labour have a pension like the soldier in uniform or the civil servant?" he asked.

This social welfare by the state is something that has never existed in the United States, where social security got off to a modest start as recently as in

It is not because Americans are particularly unscrupulous. The historical circumstances in which the USA was set up were the reason why.

North America is a vast sub-continent that was opened up by private initiative, enterprising individuals heading further and further west, pushing aside the weaker members of society as they did.

All the state did was ensure that initiative could go shead with as little disturbance as possible and thereby develop as profitably as possible.

True enough, the Americans in this way accomplished achievements unequalled by any other nation.

Between 1850 and 1900 private railroad companies laid 250,000 miles of track on land made over to them free of charge by the US government.

The stimulus behind this private enterprise, in the course of which thousands of railroad workers died, was not public interest but private profit, albeit supervised by the state.

William Henry Vanderbilt, one of the railroad kings who in these circum-

stances was able to double a HOME AFFAIRS fortune of \$100m within the total of the standard of was a man who know his mind

leave him with an obligation to neral public, he simply tooled public be damned?"

Against the background of its agan's programme has been states triggered wide protest.

almost without a murmur in the fact is that the coalition has

States.

done by hitting him even harder with the tax club.

The tempting idea of getting out of

Yet it is a programme among as possible.

government withdrawal from a 4 to judge by the wide range of bility for the socially weak and it solests, it has succeeded.

on the belief that the advantage anomic Affairs Minister Count strong will in the long run benefit lambsdorff does not think much

with pay and it is by no many

formulas that are accepted than in until the legislation has actually even work, in terms of economic formulated. ciency, cannot be taken over her he same goes for the FDP, which and barrel in our world, the OM is the been tough on its voters, for in-

In Germany President Regard to with the measures affecting the monic policy would not only be the coalition has come up with a betwith tradition; it would also be to package than sceptics would have ration of war on social peace.

Hans Werner Kelkh as serious weak points.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 8 Appail the main ones are:

no question whatever of incident sundesbank profits are to be used

No question whatever of inclaint and believe to be used Kola peninsula in a nuclear-freeze balancing the budget and have been So it was readily apparent the transfer at DM6bn. But this is not a zone as envisaged by Mösow was forced by Mösow was comprise neutral and Nato coar.

Scandinavian left-wingers, who initially most keen on the keep and increase in tobacco taxes initially most keen on the keep and increase in tobacco taxes since felt distinctly less admits a than by cutbacks; The shift of social security paywhile Herr Brandt must felt hilly down by his opposite number in the pensions fund to the cow. Herr Brandt and his Scandinavian in the pensions fund to the cow. Herr Brandt and his Scandinavian in the pensions fund to the cow. Herr Brandt and his Scandinavian in the pensions fund to the cow. Herr Brandt and his Scandinavian in the pensions fund to the cow and the pensions fund to the pensions for money available for pensions in the cow and the pensions of the pensions fund to th

never any doubt as to Soviet intelligible DMI.5bn is to be saved from the The idea of a nuclear fee to allowance budget, but no political suggested in Prayds in 1959, doi: Berlin orisis.

however, and can be ruled on to the sector?

Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH 23 8chots Hamburg 78, Tel.: 22 85 1. Telex: 02-14/31 Advertising rates fel No. 13 r. Annual subscription DM 35.

Printed by Druck- und Veriagnaus Frederick to Obviously.

Printed by Druck- und Veriagnaus Frederick to Obviously.

Bremen-Blumenthal Distributed in the USA is a Obviously.

Bremen-Blumenthal Distributed in the USA is the India, new 1971 bit how is the taxman to differentiate 10011.

Asked whether his rallread Something for everyone in budget cuts

to spread the effects of the cuts as

In the United States millions are public reaction.
ing people still have no right to question is: how is the economy corrected without hurting anybo-

with effect from the following is easy to imagine how hard it was an interest and achievement units to cutbacks for the Federal Labour formance and achievement units to take just one example. It took over its Lebensraum.

But America is another will dectorate has been hurt will not be

• The cutbacks have fallen short of

tries in the direction of neutring ranger is: will the cutbacks change Neutrality or non-alignment is the duck the budget in a way that the question for the Soviet Union street of the budget in a way that

however, and can be ruled out to this is most unlikely because, despite part of Soviet territory too.

In other words, the Soviet obtained, they are not tough enough.

has always been to induce Demnit this is so and because the Norway to leave Nato and this this been kept down to an absolute the West.

Wolfgang West they should not be affected.

The German Cripple to point out those who should be

Publisher: Friedrich Reinecke Edicate State Sying "take it from the rich" is sub-editor: Alexander Anthony English though. True, it would be nice if Georgias Picons.

All sticles which the German frequency are the jet-set with its inherited subjected in accordance which the German frequency the jet-set with its inherited by or ill-gotten gains and the hard-leading meterspeepers of the Peters Republic than a straightful the makes back into his business? thould be encouraged and given the hudgetary

lime. And that can hardly be

the dilemma by imposing a surtax on tax money owed dominated the headlines for days. The idea comes from Labour Minister

Herbert Ehrenberg and has imposed a considerable strain on the coalition. The counter arguments were so convincing that the Free Democrats refused to go

Psychologically, such a surtax wuld be disastrous considering the fact that the income tax is already much too high.

Moreover, this would turn a move aimed primarily at spending cuts into a move to raise taxes. If this were done, investments would drop even further and the effects on the economy would be negative, to say the least.

There is also every likelihood that the trade unions would insist on making up for the increased taxes by demanding wage increases.

This would mean that the hope of inducing the Public Sector Workers Union to extend the duration of the present pay deal would be dashed.

It is also doubtful whether a job generating programme would be of any use at this stage. To reduce unemployment we need a more optimistic economic outlook, more confidence in the deutschemark and a more competitive range of

I'm afraid, Herr Meyer, that we're just going to have to take a little more off. con: Hanel/Rheinischer Merkur, Christ und Weit)

than government investments in the form of construction, etc.

The cabinet's intention to provide tax relief for business through better depreciation provisions worth about DM4bn over the next few years is more likely to prove beneficial on the labour market; and Count Lambsdorff's disappointment over the lukewarm reation by the business community is understandable in the circumstances.

In any event, the job generating programme is still under discussion as are the surtax and cutbacks in unemployment benefits. Thus everything remains open until 2 September.

The shakiness of the cabinet decisions is borne out by point 7 of the 13-point programme decided on on 30 July.

goods offered by our industry rather Point 7 says in essence that, should it turn out that the individual measures cannot be realised, the departments concerned must put forward substitute proposals. This means that we could well be in for some surprises.

It is therefore understandable that the opposition's reaction was of a general nature. But its moment will come when it has to approve or oppose the measures in the Bundestag and, ultimately... in the Bundesrat.

And should the opposition say "no" it will have to come up with alternative proposals. The better does its homework now, the more convincing it will be when it comes to the crunch.

Fides Krause-Brewer (Kheinische Merkur/Christ und Welt.

Quandary for all elected governments

partners have been unable to agree and so the matter now rests until early Septem-

Most industrial countries face similar problems. But they differ in their ap-

proaches to their woes. In the United States, for instance, where the people have to work four times as long as 20 years ago to satisfy the taxman, President Reagan has taken an unprecedented step and has thus triggered a wave of faith in his adminis-

He has introduced the biggest cutbacks ever in government spending, pruning the budget by \$40bn; and his programme passed the Senate and Con-

gress with flying colours.
Unlike Britain's Margaret Thatcher, Reagan has opted for a forward strategy. Massive tax reductions to the tune of 25 per cent over the next three years are meant to stimulate the economy and

provide incentives. Washington's monetary policy with high interest rates to check inflation. Everything else is left to market forces, including the nation's unemployment prob-

Bonn's concept is entirely different. Our Cabinet insists that it must be the state that combats joblessness.

And since the state lacks the necessary money it is determined to get it

It is not too long ago that the Cabinet was agreed that no further financial burdens must be imposed on the people.

But the good resolutions soon fell by the wayside.

The government simply lacks the political fortitude needed to impose even more spending cuts and so the taxpayer

There are, however, indications that it was the Chancellor himself who added the surtax to the package. It appears that he was worried that the trade unions would reject the package as a whole unless they were given something to sweeten the pill. And in this case the

The Chancellor depends on union approval because without it he would have a hard stand with his fellow MPs, who might even refuse to go along with the

Though the Chancellor's tactics are quite understandable, they would be acceptable only if he managed to wrap up the package without inclusion of the

Even if conditions here are different from those in the United States, so we can't do what Reagan has done, it should still be left to market forces to

us to relieve business of some of the tax burden, In any event, surtax must go.

Rudoif Herit

he Soviet concept of a nuclear-free The Russian zone in northern Europe involves only concessions by Nato and neutral plan that The Soviet Union itself would not be repared to remove nuclear weapons

from its own territory. This has become obvious since the juestion was first raised by a comment from Mr Brezhnev in the Finnish Social Democrat newspaper.

The issue gained real momentum when Willy Brandt went to Moscow and returned publicly endorsing Brezhnev

proposals for a nuclear-free zone. Now, however, as the Soviet position has clearly emerged, Scandinavian left wingers, who were initially enthusiastic.

are not so keen. The issue is an odd one in many ways. Scandinavia has, for instance, always been a nuclear-free zone.

Finland, which is bound to the Soviet Union by a friendship pact, has no nuclear weapons. Neutral Sweden has none. There are none in Denmark and

forway, both Nato countries, either. The only nuclear weapons in northern Europe are maintained by the Soviet Union, mainly on the Kola peninsula in the Arctic but also on board Soviet

submarines in the Baltic. If what Moscow wants is to scrap nuclear weapons in the entire area it can

But that, of course, is not what the Soviet Union wants at all. The Soviet leaders want to negotiate a treaty by the not be based in Denmark or Norway in particular.

Einar Förde, Norway's Education Minister and deputy leader of his country's Social Democrats, has been to the Soviet capital to sound out what Moscow was prepared to offer in return. He returned with the riews that the

Soviet Union was prepared to give the

Scandinavian countries an assurance that

there would be nuclear attack on them.

never was

Moscow said it was also willing to discuss the inclusion of Soviet territory in a nuclear-free zone and to discuss a number of types of weapons used by the Soviet armed forces.

The first point brings to mind Talleyrand's remark that what a non-aggression pact meant was: "I will eat you up last." As for the second, it was couched in extremely vague terms.

The information Mr Forde brought back from Moscow indicate, however, that the Soviet Union was not in fact. prepared seriously to consider a nuclearfree zone extending to Soviet territory. If the Kremlin was only prepared to

discuss a number of types of weapons, the inference must surely be that other categories of nuclear armament were to Two commentaries by Novosti, the Soviet news agency, have since shed

In the first, the Soviet commentary do so itself without difficulty; all it said that if Soviet territory were to be needs to do is withdraw its own nuclear included in a nuclear-free zone, additional areas adjoining Scandinavia in the

more light on what Moscow has in

West must also be included. The article made a pointed reference to the fact that nuclear weapons were terms of which nuclear weapons may stockpiled only a few miles south of the border between Denmark and Germany.

This at least sounded as though Moscow would like the nuclear-free zone to be extended to include Schleswig-Holstein. These additional demands, which were totally unacceptable to the West, could by this time be interpreted as a covert withdrawal by the Soviet Union.

The second Novesti commentary clarified matters once and for all. This time it unmistakably said that there could be

missile-free zone in Scandiaria kority.

be a first step by all the North tries in the defence budgkority.

America, whose would not dream of buying a for less than DM1,000, were hit

Democratically elected governments are not exactly the best handlers of the nation's money: they tend to have the electorate in mind: Their eagerness to please the voter s frequently at the expense of the The people, on the other hand, grow

used to being looked after by the state - which doesn't help the nation's eco-Events like the oil price shock are

therefore near disasters spelling the end of economic growth - for the time being anyway. When this happens, it inevitably puts the budget figures out. And democratic governments being what they are, they

carry on as if nothing had happened. If tax revenues are insufficient the state carries on with borrowed money. This is exactly what has happened in

the Federal Republic of Germany. The Bonn government dilly-dallied until it could dilly-dally no longer. When the 1981 budget came up for debate the Cabinet did nothing to remedy the situation and resorted to bor-

rowing even more. It was not until the 1982 budget, at a point when it was almost too late to do lything, that Bonn decided to act. But even here it lacked the decisiveness needed to put the nation's fiscal affairs in

order zgain. The Cabinet's target was to save more than DM 20bn but its forcefulness did not extend that far.

Some cutbacks were decided on and there was some shuffling, as for instance with the shifting of burdens for the oltizen by leaving the deductions for the social security pensions as they are again for the time being - and increasing those for unemployment insurance.

There is also a tug-of-war in progress over a surtax, but so far the coalition

has to be bled again.

sweetener is the surtax.

surtax by September. In that case, he would simply have used normal political tactics to achieve

But if the surtax remains part of the package the Cabinet would find itself in hot water because there are no investment projects lying ready in ministerial drawers. And the surtax is only to be used for such projects as a boosting employment.

create new jobs. But this would presuppose paring down expenditures still further to enable

(Harmoversche Allgemeine, 4 August 1981)

9 3 E M

The Germans who came back from Russia

Germans from Russia — the very were still 1.9 million people who regarded themselves as ethnic Germans in the term is something that puzzles the

And when thousands of these Germans from the other side of the Iron Curtain gathered for a rally in Wiesbaden recently, carrying placards saying "National Rally of Germans from Russian," onlookers were totally confused.

Those gathered outside the Rhine-Main Hall speaking a babel of languages were German-Russians or Russian-Germans - depending on how you want to look at it - who had been repatriated to

But these ethnic Germans themselves have no doubts whatsoever as to their identity. They regard themselves as Germans, despite the fact that they have lived in Russia for generations.

Photographs and other descriptive material displayed in the Rhine-Main Hall during the gathering told a tale of suffering and fortitude extending over many

There were maps of Russia and pictures of towns and villages with such German names as Mannheim, Landau, Glückstal, Hoffnungstal, Heidelberg, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe and Kassel, located somewhere along the Black Sea or the Sea of Azov.

The history of ethnic Germans in Russia dates back to the Middle Ages. But this particular chapter goes back to Catherine II of Russia who, in 1762, started a drive for German immigrants.

In a manifesto a year later, the new settlers were given land to be theirs in perpetuity. The manifesto also granted them freedom of religion, tax exemption, municipal autonomy and the right to leave the country at will.

There were several tides of German settlers, initially mainly from Hesse; then came the Mennonites from northwestern Germany, the area around Danzig (today's Gdansk) and Western Prussia. They were followed by people from the south of Germany - Bavarians and Swabians - and then came the groups from Pomerania and Silesia.

These Germans settled primarily in the uninhabited areas along the shores of the Volga River and the Black Sea.

But the imperial order giving these people full rights in perpetuity was rescinded in 1871 in all its aspects except freedom of religion.

This was followed by incitement against the colonists and, when World War I broke out, by open programs,

At the beginning of the war between Germany and the Soviet Union in June 1941. the Soviet Union began its elimination campaign against the ethnic Germans.

Tens of thousands were de remote areas of Siberia and Central Asia and held in forced labour camps.

Their property was confiscated and the Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic of Volga Germans was dissolved. The Germans were treated as traitors and en- lum in the end, the processing of the emies of the people.

Though this accusation was officially withdrawn many years after war's end, ceive no financial support and are issued discrimination remained.

The Soviet Union thus violates its own Constitution which describes it as a kirchen near Vienna is bursting at the multinational state in which all ethnic seams,

Soviet Union. This makes them (in terms of population) number 14 in the list of 118 Soviet peoples.

But as an ethnic group the Germans were forced to live scattered among alien peoples such as the Kirgizians, the Uzbeks, the Tadzhiks and the Turkmens.

The national identity of ethnic Germans in Russia rests with their languages, religion and culture. But they have to struggle to retain this identity.

There are no German schools left nor are there any German parishes.

The few German newspapers that remain and scattered German lessons serve only as an alibi and are intended to create the impression that much is being done for the Germans in Russia.

According to the repatriates in Wiesbaden, the Germans in the Soviet Union are discriminated against, are subject to chicanery and they are threatened and punished when they dare to demand equal rights or administrative and cultyral autonomy or, indeed, just freedom of

Things are even worse when they want to apply for permission to be repatriated to Germany, pointing to the solemn undertakings by Catherine II and Alexander I. .

The chicanery to which Germans the Soviet Union are submitted is demonstrated by long lists of individual destinies compiled by the repatriates. It ranges from the sudden drafting of exit visa applicants into the army all the way to their disappearance.

This persecution drive has resulted in

More and more Poles are being dri-ven to the West because of food

shortages and the fears of a Soviet inva-

A favourite haven is the Federal Re-

public of Germany, Hamburg is the

holm estimates the tide at about 150

people a day. But some 90 per cent of

The Refugee Council has therefore

to take action to inform the Poles before

they leave their country about the diffi-

culties in being granted political asylum

And even should they be given asy-

The Austrian refugee camp in Trais-

will be sent back.



Mother Teresa in Berlin

Mother Teresa, Nobel peace prize winner, last month visited a Red Cross long Berlin where Sri Lankans are living while their applications for esplanting wouldn't think he could survive processed.

In 1976 there were close to 10,000 German repatriates from the Soviet Union compared with not quite 7.000 last year and forecasts for this year indicate that their number will be in the region of 4.500.

The reason given by the Soviet Union that the interest in repatriation has diminished, But the German Red Cross knows of some 100,000 applications while the repatriates' organisation estimates that more than 300,000 ethnic Germans would like to be repatriated.

In any event, only those with relatives in West Germany can even hope to get an exit visa.

The expatriates' organisation now pins hopes on Brezhnev's next visit to Bonn when it is hoped that this country's government will once more raise the issue of family reunification. Only last year, the Chancellor said in

an after-dinner speech in Moscow: There is still an unsolved problem between our two countries that leads to much human suffering. I mean the fate

of separated families. This is a market in the head. The longer I share my life with as—But what was said about by line workers," he writes, "the matter in the closing comment is clearly I realise that society increases weak as to be worthless.

This history of the Germany life mal bourgeois world. Yet the is a sequence of dashed hope is the other world even exists."

Germany 200 years ago to say the other world even exists."

Germany 200 years ago to say the other world even exists."

Germany 200 years ago to say the other world even exists."

Market a better life for themselves.

But no sconer did they achies that society increative consists of two worlds. Yet the other world even exists."

And Schobel is one of the few who glous and political persecution is home in both. He is a 41-year-old fair who since 1972 has on three octions swapped his office desk with an thanks to hard work, than they are life did so because he felt it was not chased from their homes or death.

chased from their homes or depart to work from the outside

Despite their official relative What he experienced could only be
they have been unable to live at the state of th

of Schobel, a Roman Catholic

works chaplain in Böblingen, near an, has written a book, Dem and suspeliefert (At the Mercy of

leembly Line). fils the tale of a holiday job on the

bly line at Daimler Benz, where he

ore than once worked for several

to see for himself how the other

Tuck. He has gentle features, wears

a, has sensitive hands and walks

emed depressing were it not that he

life on the assembly line

felt it gave him an incentive to help bring about changes.

workmate, articulates the outcry of all car industry workers, even of those who no longer as much as complain.

He spent his first spell as a car worker nine years ago in the workshop where front axles were put together and engines mounted.

He did the work while others were on holiday and chose not to tell his workmates what he normally did for a living (he didn't want to make them feel uneasy); only the management knew.

He began by fixing radiator fans and gear shift linkages to the front axle unit. For the final fortnight he was promoted to screw inspector.

It was hard work, and Schobel makes no bones about his views and experiences. Beginners are bound to go home with fingers aching and bleeding.

By the same token they are bound to be kept on their toes by the speed of the assembly line, yet car workers incessantly try to get a few minutes' rest so they can go to the toilet or step outside for a moment.

Checking, he writes, is frightfully stu-

the totally inadequate number of time clocks when the shift is over is inhuman. So is the traffic chaos that regularly follows."

Shift workers, who continue to make up the overwhelming majority of workers in the car industry, are 80-per-cent isolated from social life, Schobel claims. His book, according to a Portuguese

Husbands and wives who work different shifts only see each other at weekends, with the result that divorce has become an epidemic at Daimler-Benz, as one worker bitterly notes.

Stomach trouble and complaints of the digestive tract are typical for shift workers, he finds.

There were 20 Germans in department. Three were alcoholics and four had heart trouble. That was the price they paid for a combination of monotony and mad rush.

There have been changes since he first worked at Daimler-Benz, partly as a result of the work humanisation wage agreement in North Württemberg and North Baden.

But in the postscript to the book Franz Steinkühler, Stuttgart regional head of IG Metail, the metalworkers' union, admits that:

"When I first read the manuscript the question that immediately came to mind was whether this was all trade union activity had achieved. Had we been unable to accomplish greater changes in inhuman working conditions?"

In much assembly line work monotony is the most serious problem. "Once the hooter sounds to mark the start of the shift." Schobel writes, "eight hours of destiny embark on their inexorable

"There isn't going to be any relief, there will be no climaxes, probably not even interruptions. You will simply spend eight hours doing exactly the same work.

There is not the slightest measure of freedom. Everything is prearranged and programmed. There is never any need to stop and think,"

Noise, heat, headaches in the Congo

Noise too is a problem, For hours after work your head aches, Schobel writes. Heat is another. On hot summer days, men work in temperatures of 32 degrees centigrade or more in a work-

shop nicknamed the Congo.

How do workmates react to their working conditions? Schobel reckons most no longer realise how underprivileged they are as a result, say, of working one shift one week and another the

During his first spell on the assembly line he came across a single workmate who was still aware enough to appreciate that: "slowly but surely you just grow stupid." A shop steward was later to tell him

that working at the assembly line was working at the assembly line was working in a concentration camp; alightly, more refined, but not much. But views such as these were isolated exceptions to the rule.

The only indication that many shift workers are aware of their condition is

their determination to ensure that the children get a better education and need not work at the assembly line. lonotony, frustration, isolation, bitterness:

Otherwise they seem to have resigned themselves to their lot and to limit conversation to football.

Asked what changes they would like to see, a number of workers can think of nothing other than being paid by the month rather than by the week.

All this would mean, apart from a pu tative gain in status, is being pald earlier. Many old hands who have worked at Daimler-Benz for decades add that in the good old days they could assemble a

complete fender unit individually.
"They really oughtn't to have subdivided the work like that at the assembly line," they wistfully say.

Assembly line and shift workers unleash their aggression in many ways. Schobel describes them; so do nine workmates who contributed articles to

worked at Sindelfingen for 25 years: "It makes me laugh when they talk about comradeship or a cordial atmosphere at work," "What riles me most," says Tonio, an Italian, "is the envy and hatred among workmates."

A Portuguese car worker who feels homesick says he is disgusted by the racism shown by German workers (about whom foreign workers have barely a good word to say):

"All the time they tell us we will be sent packing unless we do as we are

Yet he readily adds that whenever there is a job going where less work needs doing, and even if means only turning one screw fewer, foreign workers will at times behave so badly that Germans reckon they must all be like that.

So there are any number of pointers to a lack of solidarity and the blinkered mental outlook of workers who think mainly in terms of money, leisure, holidays and property as compensation for being "buried alive" or "chained to the

Schobel also notes that many workers have spent so many years doing monotonous lobs that they prefer it that way, being afraid that any other work might show them up for having forgotten how

to think for themselves. The book has been attentively read at Daimler-Benz, says a spokesman for the board of directors. A number of problems will be looked into, such as the possible link between working different shifts and divorce.

But the company does not feel the book is representative of the attitude taken by most Daimler-Benz workers towards their job.

Father. Schobel comes from a different social and educational background, has an entirely different viewpoint and thus projects expectations of work that workers themselves do not have.

He has heard this one before, Whatever would happen, he has often been asked, if an unskilled workers were to start giving sermons?

Part of the intention behind his book to draw attention to the extent to h the Roman Catholic Church has drifted apart from working people and their world. But not everyone is prepared to accept the message.

Not far from his works chaplaincy office in Böblingen a young bookseller has her doubts about the implications of his book, which is selling briskly,

"Who is paid DM3,000 a month just for a movement, of the arm?" she asks, graphically illustrating with a gesture of the arm how she imagines assembly line work to be. Peter Henkel

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 29 July 1981)

for a place

most popular city.
Some 1,000 Poles have applied for political asylum in Hamburg since the beginning of the year, and the number is rising from month to month. Applica-

tions for political asylum stand little DM150,000 a day. chance of success; but even so, no Pole Sweden and Austria are also gaining in favour with Polish refugees because

the applications for residence permits

groups are fully protected.

According to Otto von Habsburg, who recently visited Traiskirchen, Austria can But when passing through the GDR,

whether by train or by car, the fo subjected to much official chicard.
The reason is obvious: the tal

Many of them hope that the

Bernd Ence Report

(Frankfurter Aligentalita Daytschland, Japa

last achieve this by returning

original homeland. But the property

among equals.

man government is annoyed at the ral handling of exit visas in Poland As a rule, the Poles spend gett in Hamburg before deciding on the

move, then they either file m application or just spend a few with a wait-and-see attitude, hope conditions at home will impos-enable them to return to like

hope to return could well exceed the asylum applicants.

cam a living. But even those who file an application risk nothing like all

training and German lessons. And even should the asylum and

The agreement provides that

Schoene Aussicht 23 · 2000 Hamburg 78 · Fed. Rep. of Germany that the equipment for the large engages which is they excell Table group of the action of the contention in table

CT

Poles line up in the West

no longer cope with the flood of Polish refugees - a flood which already costs that small country the equivalent of

Ninety per cent of these people cannot be regarded as political refugees in terms of the UN Refugee Convention, neither requires them to have a visa.

The Polish Refugee Council in Stock-

The Hamburg Aliens Department takes the same stance because the Poles who arrive here cannot be regarded as politically persecuted. Most of them come for purely economic reasons.

In April, 117 Poles filed asylum applications, In May 125 did; in June 129; nd more than 200 are expected in July,

The liberalisation in Poland encouraged travel to the West; and the German Embassy in Warsaw has cut to a minimum the red tape for tourist visas.

A Polish asylum seeker in Hamburg: There are long queues of shoppers just applications takes about a year on aveabout everywhere in Warsaw, but the rage, during which time the refugees relongest queue is that outside the German Embassy."

The visa enables Poles to spend up to three months in the Federal Republic of Germany, and the Polish authorities grant exit visas without much fuse or

In fact, the number of those w

Many of the Poles in Hambus with friends or work without a pen

asylum seekers they receive soci fare to the tune of DM330's month free lodging, medical care

tion be turned down they cannot be ported under the terms of an series among German state interior mis dating back to 1966.

fugee from the East Bloc may be ported. As a result, Poles whose application has been turned don given residence and work permits have to be renewed annually.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 11 in

Politics at first hand

Detailed information is what you need to hold your own in debate about politics and international affairs. Detailed information must back up your political viewpoint. AUSSENPOLITIK provides this information you need at first

hand, it is edited by: Heinrich Bechtoldt

Herbert von Borch Walter Hallstein

Kurt Georg Klesinger

Klaus Ritter Walter School 11 22

Helmut Schmidt Richard von Weizsäcker

Up-to-the-minute opniributions, analyses and information on all aspects of foreign policy brief you swiftly and reliably on political affairs: You gain an insight into context and background. AUSSENPOLITIK - a year's subscription costs DM 50 plus

INTERPRESS Uebersee-Verlag

Unveiling the culprit: commercial performance

competitiveness: this, more than from abroad. the oil-price explosion, is the reason for the economic problems of the Federal

Signs of the problem are:

• a dramatic change in the balance of payments, which have gone from a healthy surplus to a huge deficit in a couple of years.

• continuing high unemployment. • a deficit in the traditionally positive

balance of trade. There are many reasons for the dete-

rioration. In world trade, the Federal Republic still ranks at the top and is second only to the United States as an exporter.

Germany is still the most important supplier of industrial goods and the West's greatest exporter to the East

But this position is owed primarily to the dynamism of the 1960s.

Ever since, Germany's growth rate and industrial production have fallen back. So

has its growth rate in world trade. This means that German business has lost market shares - in some instances even for products in which this country has traditionally held a leading position - as with machinery, vehicles and che-

The past 10 years have seen a decline in Germany's share of the world's industrial output from 9 to 7 per centiand its share in world exports from 13 to 10

Foreign goods have been gaining in domestic markets: about one-quarter of the German market last year, compared with only one-tenth 20 years ago.

Foreign capital goods have made particularly heavy inroads: German industry used to be virtually unchallengeable in

While the share of imported capital goods was only 10 per cent in the early 1960s, it has risen to close to 25 per

Even growth branches of industry like machinery, road vehicles and electronics are now feeling the pinch on the home market.

Consumer goods such as shoes, textiles, clothing, ceramics and glassware

Continued from page 1

continued, without anything comparable lined up against it in the West, and it is being brought to a swift conclusion.

So the Soviet missile build-up continues even though the Kremlin may be shedding crocodile tears over President Reagan's decision and even though it talks as though peace were jeopardised by the neutron bomb rather than by the Soviet SS-20 missile.

Soviet excitement is for the most part a bid to exert influence on the further course of debate in Europe on the Nato decision to negotiate (but, failing success at the conference table, to rearm

The neutron bomb will, even though it may not be immediately associated with the subject, intensify debate.

Disarmament talks must necessarily deal with a reduction in the more dangerous weapons. The neutron bomb cannot be a topic for disarmament talks until it exists. Achim Melchers

(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, 10 August 1981)

erman business has lost much of its have come under even heavier pressure

The declining export performance of the 1970s on the one hand and growing imports on the other were largely due to the deutschemark appreciation which amounted to about 50 per cent against the currencies of our major trading partners between 1970 and 1978.

This trend was particularly pronounced in the exchange rate against the British pound, the Italian lira and the US dollar.

Even considering that Germany's inflation rate during that time was considerably lower than elsewhere, the deutschemark appreciation nevertheless made German goods abroad more expensive and foreign goods on the German market cheaper.

To make matters worse, the 1970s saw the development of Germany into a highwage country.

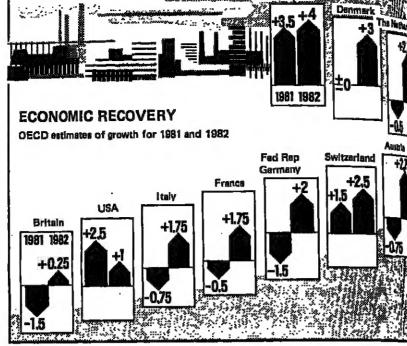
The average increase of wages and salaries in manufacturing industry between 1970 and 1980 was an annual 10 per cent, which was twice the increase in productivity.

This means that the wage cost per unit with its decisive bearing on competitiveness increased by an average five per cent a year during that period.

Naturally, branches of industry with a below average productivity rise have been hit hardest.

The increase of productivity has become less pronounced in the past 10 years compared with the preceding two

Though other industrial countries have experienced a similar development, German productivity has now started lagging further behind, especially com-



Japan, France, Austria, Italy, Norway and

One of the reasons given for poor productivity today is that the deutschemark was undervalued in the 1950s and 1960s, which gave German manufacturers an edge in international competition. Since business was booming at that time, industries postponed or scrapped investment projects that would have been needed to increase productivity and thus secure competitiveness in the long run. As the Kiel Institute for World Economy succinctly observed recently, German business thus extended the use of its capital goods and delayed introducing new technologies that would have improved their productivity.

Since the deutschemark was undervalued, Germany became a favourite target of foreign direct investment in the form of new foreign-owned industries.

While Germany imported many inadequately skilled foreign workers other highly developed industrial countries resorted to new home-made technologies.

Rising wages in Germany in the pared with such competing countries as 1970s and, in their wake, dwindling

profits curtailed investments in

The depreciation of the deuter on.

In recent months has naturally highe greatest borrowers by far are the certain improvement in our target in which account certain improvement in our target in which of foreign credits, says a

Taking into account that other emmerchank spokesman.

Tries have higher inflation rates at the spokesman and tries have higher inflation rates at the spokesman and the spokes

But the deutschemark weakness. Two years earlier, debt servicing acmeans that imported goods have be unted for only 27 per cent.

Small wonder, then, that observers flation rate which offsets some department of the deutschemark of the rerge of insolvency but also Brazil.

ciation.

As a result, the only way of a face the number of banks prepared with the problems caused by the house international risks remains price explosion is to improve the face and an IMF forecast anticipetiveness and this can only beside a free bigger current account different by boosting productivity and kepit a five but to enlist the cooperation of wages and thus costs down a face but to enlist the cooperation of possible.

Lather that and redressing balances of pay-

(Frankfurter Aligensia Mai) Deutschland, 4 Augul i

One way out would be to change it

argument of a German court that of the lMF's support for those member ruled the ban on the Bayer France the support for those member firestone merger on the grounds that are writing under current the preponderence of the effects of the transfer of the large with the preponderence of the effects of the eff

relal banks are finding it inresingly difficult to recycle oil

countries are nearing the limit borrowing potential, according gelbert Dicken, a member of the of Commerzbank.

her bankers say that if private capiand know-how are to keep going to -05 keing countries there will have to much more cooperation between mrcial banks, the International

+21 kery Fund and the World Bank. Blog dictatorships while the debt of have-nots among the developing ties was estimated at \$456bn.

e money is primarily used to offset lage current account deficits caused soil price explosion.

banks are particularly concerned the oil-importing developing nies and the threshold countries industrial production more than led in the 1970s.

he countries on the threshold of inmilistion include Brazil, Mexico, technologies that would have be knigstion include South Korea and

two-thirds of foreign credits, says a

and redressing balances of pay-

ording to IMF estimates, the curaccount deficits of oil-importing doping countries will rise from the

firmed that the Community is in the members greatly benefit from it - and

effect on business in Germany. It is hard to understand why our post a going out of their way in the past makers in this sector do not stop to the snowballing

merger was not in this country.

But should the preponderence stance, IMF director Jacques de LaGermany, the court would have a stance, IMF director Jacques de Ladered upholding the ban.

What matters is to see things in a perspective.

The matters with a sum of \$13.5bn.

In the same and the same an have to put forward; • One: The European Parliament is

Oil cash, Third World syndrome intensifies

see the IMF going to the international money markets for its refinancing needs rather than to well-to-do member nations. The World Bank, with its subsidiaries

the retirement of Robert McNamara after 13 years in office. As president of the organisation.

IDA and IFC, is still recovering from

McNamara increased its credit volume from less than \$1bn in 1968 to \$11.5bn The World Bank is at present involv-

ed in more than 1,600 projects in 100 countries and the capital has always heen obtained from the international money markets.

McNamara's successor, Alden Clausen formerly in charge of Bank of America's Third World financing - has inherited an ambitious programme: The bank intends to grant new credits to the tune of \$30bn by 1985.

McNamara considered this huge development volume necessary to keep pace with the population explosion in Asia, Latin America and Africa.

As he saw it, the population growth would be decisive for the future of man-

According to the commercial banks,

n top of the East-West and the North-South tension, we now also

have our West-West problems. They

range from economic and monetary

issues to defence, the Middle East and

that there is a subspecies of West-West

tension within the European Communi-

Leo Tindemans has just publicly con-

The unsatisfactory state of the EEC is

as undeniable as is the fact that all its

this includes the Germans and the Bri-

A whacking 43 per cent of Britain's

exports go to the Community, and it is

easy to imagine the position the UK.

would be in if, instead of a Common

Market, it were faced with tariffs and

lems. The position of the European

Community can and must be improved

before other West-West problems lead

to an erosion of the Common Market.

This is particularly so considering that

the Community represents the only bit

There are two concrete proposals I

of true European peace.

It is the politicians' job to solve prob-

trade with the East Bloc.

itary strength useless.

grip of a severe crisis.

trade barriers.

only highlighted it.

the IMF and the World Bank must do everything in their power to stabilise the economic development of countries with growing current account and adaptation

The IMF attaches stringent terms to its credits. It can do this because, due to its supranational status, it is beyond all suspicion of pursuing selfish interests.

What the IMF wants is to make its credits contingent on feasible economic measures that will help put countries like Turkey or the Philippines back on their feet.

Supervision of the projects financed by it naturally improves their chances of success, says the bank.

In some instances poor credit risks could become good ones as a result of

This in itself would provide great relief for commercial banks, which have no way of imposing such terms for their

The IMF itself has frequently spoken of the need for far-reaching changes in certain national economies - especially in the non-oil producing developing countries.

These changes are indispensable if a

reasonable balance of payments and medium-term growth are to be achieved.

Galloping inflation frequently forces the Fund to insist on economic measures that must lead to a short-term decline in economic performance.

The prescription can be summed up in one word: austerity.

Though the idea of austerity is discomforting, the IMF has little choice but to walk the tightrope between anti-inflationary policy and economic collapse as a means of eventually achieving reasonable growth coupled with an acceptable balance of payments and free trade.

Any politicising of the IMF would be disastrous, as would be any yielding to the demand for soft loans.

At the September 1980 annual IMF and World Bank meeting, representatives of some developing countries called for a one-country-one-vote system (as opposed to the present system in which the main providers of capital also have the greatest say).

If these Third World countries were to prevail, it would mean that the control over the money would not necessarily rest with only those Third World politicians whose prime interests are growth and economic stability.

As a Dresdner Bank spokesman put it, if this happened, we could forget about the IMF as an international institution. The Fund would degenerate into an outsize inflation machine.

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, 31 July 1981)

Two steps to reduce the tensions

The Ottawa economic summit has not helped mend the rift but has instead MPs from exerting pressure on the As in the case of France, where Mit-Council of Ministers and the Commis-

terrand (and with him the Communists) came to power because Chirac and Giscard were at loggerheads, the West-West problems could easily turn into tension that would so weaken the West politiners and ministers can still resort to cally and socially as to make its new mi-A closer look at the situation shows

Not so in Bonn or London or Rome or Paris where they would have to put their cards on the table.

This is what we once did with the Monnet Committee and it turned out

ery is cumbersome it tends to postpone rather than decide. The result is a vast accumulation of motions and proposals that have not been attended to. The whole procedure is confusing and obstructionist rather than progressive.

everything on bureaucracy. Like bureaucrats the world over, the Brussels Eurocrats sit in jobs that have been created by the politicians; and like their brethren elsewhere they harp on norms, standards

One of the reasons for the inertia in

This means that a member-nation which is not or not yet prepared to go along with a decision can hold up the

ducive to such a consensus.

bargaining and wrestling for a com-

promise through pressure and give and

The Treaty of Rome provided for majority decisions rather than consensus. But there was the crisis of 1965 when France was outvoted on a number of important issues and refused to abide by

the majority decision. The crisis was solved by a resolution to the effect that, whenever important interests of a member nation are at stake, negotiations must continue until a solution has been found that is accept-

able to all. All concerned, including de Gaulle, interpreted this to mean that no country can be outvoted on vital matters - and there are unlikely to be more than two or three such issues every year.

But in today's practice this ruling is applied to all issues, and this can hardly

The governments of the member nations should be forced by a binding resolution to inform the Commission, complete with reasons, which questions of the coming year (so far as predictable) they regard as vital in terms of the 1966 resolution.

If this were done, no the embarrasament of being ridiculed about the issues considered vital, This would separate the wheat from the chaff, enable the Eurocrais to concentrate on their work - thus speeding up the processes - and leave room

Has anybody got a better suggestion? Rainer Barzei (Die Welt, 5 August 1981)

Rainer Barzel is chairman of the Bundes tag foreign affairs committee.

P E M

Cartel office seeks powers beyond national borders

he German Federal Cartel Office wants it powers to ban mergers ex-

tended across international borders. This would mean that mergers involving German subsidiaries abroad or foreign firms in the Federal Republic could

The cartel office banned the merger of the Paris firm, Firestone, with with the French subsidiary of the Bayer concern, Bayer-France.

But a German court over-ruled it. The fact that trade is international but that trade practices apply only within national boundaries has long irked Ger-

Mergers are the most prominent bone of contention. The problem with mergers involving

man anti-trust officials.

foreign firms is that international legal points are raised. Another problem is that of enforce-

ment in foreign countries. Here, close cooperation with the EEC Commission in Brussels would seem the answer because articles 85 and 86 of the Community Treaty preclude the mergers of industrial giants if this will lead to unfair competition.

So this is, if only in a rudimentary form, an international fair competition provision that has been in existence The objective of the Brussels Commis-

sion is to "preserve the competitiveness or restore of the Community." But a great many conflicting national interests within the EEC have put the

brakes on such provisions. Those who deplore this should bear in mind that Brussels cannot ignore the vast differences in the mentalities, governments and business practices between European and other countries.

Each country has different provisions for fair competition. Italy, for instance, has no anti-trust legislation. The United States, Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany do, though they are applied in a widely differing fashion.

German merger controls are generally regarded as being the stiffest. Yet when German wants to prevent a merger abroad that will have an effect on its · domestic economy it · must deal · with in the question: what if the government abroad approves of the merger and the perspective. Federal Cartel Office disapproves?

applies to all measures restricting that a Germany and America are bepetition that affect Germany era ming more cautious about foreign they are implemented abroad."

rope's merger control system. But 1 1 2 2 3 3 bn to at least \$140 billion in of being approved by the Council like risks the banks have to bear have

Ministers.

As a result, the Federal Card of a thought possible only a few years and the Bonn Ministry of Economic Station of German Banks.

fairs want this country to take the influencer, the ratio of risky foreign

Both base their move on the Grand a critical point with many banks.

Anti-Trust Law which (in Section 12 view of the rising credit needs of Para. 2) states: "The Anti-Trust Law world banks in countries

Professor Kurt Markert of the or lively the bid to achieve a closer buoffice, interprets the application as link between commercial banks
German merger controls very expense the IMF and the World Bank fail,
ly. He insists that the Office store Third World deficits will continue
scrutinise even mergers of purely low with little chance of plugging

better than its reputation, Yet it lags far behind the hopes the European electorate pinned on it when giving it its man-What is there to prevent the Euro-(Die Wellt-7 August he commercial banks would like to

For instance: the parties could put forward identical motions in both the national Parliaments and the Europarliament. In Strasbourg, the commissio-

that the procedure worked. • Two: Since the Brussels machin-

But it would be disastrous to blame

Brussels is the EEC decision-making process that has made consensus one of ts holy cows.

entire process. This consensus fanaticism has prompted the Commission and its staff to work out proposals in a manner con-

The procedure is such as to prevent

to the River Elbe in Hamburg last with when a 97,000 ton Liberian-

vionmental affairs to the Bonn

trier Ministry wrote that an oil tanker

chemical transporter mishap could

It was merely a stroke of uncommon-

good luck that none had, they noted

their special report on environmental

A year later it has happened: not,

chaps, a major disaster, but several

Elle when a Liberian tanker, the

Zenith, sprung a leak in Ham-

wasn't a supertanker, of course, and

spillage wasn't enormous, but the that brought home to Germans how

8,000 tons of crude a year

by accident or mistake

hipped in by sea. A tanker of over

port of Hamburg and its refiner-

from the North Sea coast.

lear of the river bed.

a 110km (70 miles) inland, up the

the shipping lane upstream is 15 deep. Large oil tankers when

laden head inland only a few

the wake of the near-disaster

Many Curilla, Hamburg's head of

the oil pipeline from Wilhelmsha-

mental affairs, said it was high

matter for private enterprise, and

tons reaches Hamburg every two

spilled into the North

whipping oil and chemicals is.

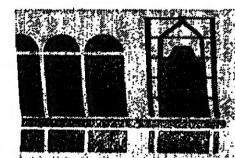
factories in the city.

tered tanker ran aground.

and in the North Sea.

DEMAG

Machinery, Plants and Systems



Metallurgical Plant

Integrated plant blist fur naces, steel mills, continuous casters olectrometaliurgical



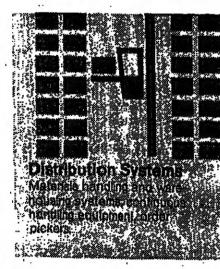
Overhead granes, swiftig Cranes and libs, quanension dranes and track systems, and steel mill cranes

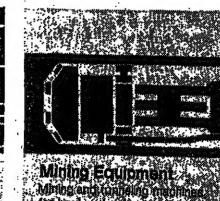


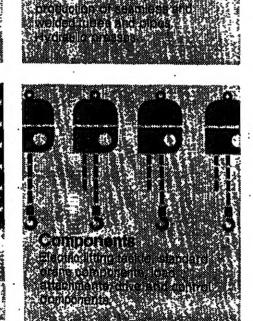
Bulk Handling

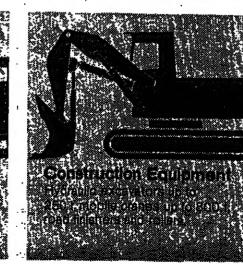
Bucket wheel excavators. reclaimers and belt conveyor systems, container handling





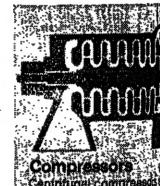


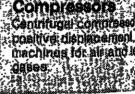


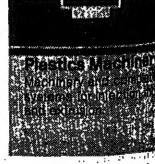


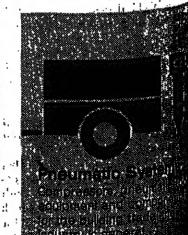
Mannesmann Demag your partner with expe rience in all matters of mechanical engineering and plant construction With a broad financial base, world-wide sales network and a futureoriented research and for new products.

Mannesmann Demag Postfach 100141, D-4100 Date on last year the advisory panel on Fed. Rep. of Germany









that next time it might be worse development programment bundred tons of crude oil spilled take more tankers? A pipeline would cost a packet. But the cost is likely to put paid to another project that has been mooted for years.

It is the plan for a major oil terminal to be built on an island in the Elbe es-

Oil tanker spill in Hamburg a warning

kers full of oil or even more dangerous liquids to sail into the middle of cities, even though the city may depend on its port and allied industries for a living?

Alfons Paweiczyk, head of Hamburg's home affairs department, would like to see ships screened more carefully before they sail up the Elbe to the city.

But this may not be practicable to the extent necessary. Pilots merely come on board with a check list of questions they put to the captain.

They deal with the captain's qualifications and those of his officers and with the ship's safety. The captain answers them and the pilot hardly has time to check the answers thoroughly.

nburg was lucky to get off so The pollution danger is by no means the is the second-largest oil port limited to cities, however. The entire Germany (the largest being Wil-North Sea from the Elbe estuary to the Nineteen oil processers Thames is so busy that 50 per cent of the world's collisions between ships over kir combined annual capacity is 15 tons, and about 10 million tons 500 tons occur in this sector.

In 1981 an estimated 655 million tons of crude oil and petroleum products will be shipped round the North Sea between London and Hamburg.

The North Sea is one of the most heavily polluted in the world, polluted by shipping, by what the rivers pour into it and by what is dumped in its

This creeping pollution, the Bonn experts ruled, is even more insidious than the risk of a supertanker mishap:

An estimated 23,000 tons of crude oil a year find their way into the North Sea due to carelessness, technical shortcomings or deliberate pumping of bilges.

There have been a few improvements in recent years, Taking pilots has made mandatory on more routes. Oneway lanes and clearer right-of-way regulations have been introduced in the German Bight and the North Sea gene-

Since May 1981 the Safety of Life at has been talk of building a between the two cities for the Sea code has been in force. One of its provisions is that all tankers must have a second, emergency engine and steering e city's economic affairs departwhich is mainly concerned with but and shipping, says the pipeline

In Hamburg the Afran Zenith reportedly went out of control because the rilla is surely right ship's electricity system blacked out. But mine saying that an experience of the system blacked out. the new provisions only apply to new it accident can only the provisions only apply to new it accident the enterprise has so far not been keen to go ahead with the idea. wild Wilhelmshaven be prepared to

ships. The Afran Zenith was built in a Spanish yard in 1972.

International agreements also include one on marine pollution. It was reached in 1973 but has yet to come into force. Were its provisions enforced all over

the world, the Bonn report said, the marine environment could be rated substantially better protected.

They include many technical details such as the requirement that tankers be equipped with double bulwarks. But many experts are opposed to this idea because dangerous gases could collect between them. Marpol also governs the arrangement

and size of tanks on board a tanker with a view to keeping spillage to a min-imum. It likewise prohibits bilge pumping in most waters.

There is a further international agreement governing the qualifications of seamen on board tankers.

Time and again one hears tales of ships with untrained crews, of master's tickets that can be bought for a small fee at certain consulates and of national shipping authorities that turn a blind eye to such practices.

Marpol and thee agreement on qualifications would put paid to them. Port authorities would be entitled to refuse ships permission to enter or, if they are found wanting when already in port, to

But Marpol is not yet in force and will not be until it is ratified by 10 countries. This should be the case next year, when the Common Market countries jointly complete ratification procedures. Bonn has already approved the

agreements. Counready: ratified. Marpol, incidentally, infor poor safety at sea. But not even tions can make tankers and their dangerous cargo paragons of safety, and certainly not in a river or port. Hamburg's Senator Cu-

It is incomprehensible in the circumstances that neither in Hamburg nor elsewhere along the North Sca have adequate oil-fighting precautions been in-

be ruled out once large tankers no longer sail up the Elbe to the oil terminal.

There are several ambitious plans for coping with oil slicks, however. One was drawn up in April 1980 by a committee set up by the Bonn government and the Lander Lower Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein, Bremen and Hamburg.

It provides for investment totalling roughly DM100m, but by the end of 1981 no more than DM15m will have been spent. At present, the committee says, investment has only reached

Of this, DM7.5m has been paid to buy the Ostertor, a former oil rig supply vessel that is shortly to start conversion into an oil-fighting ship.

Last year Bonn also reached agree-

ment with the oil companies on making ships available to take damaged tankers in tow and with salvage companies on making salvage vessels available.

Both agreement are ready to be signed but that is reportedly as far as has been

invest DM505,000 in the programme drawn up jointly by Bonn and the coas-

A December 1980 report to the Federal government listed the oil-fight-

> A blind eve to bought master's tickets and untrained crews

ing facilities then available along Germany's North Sea coast.

They included chemical dispersal agents for mopping up slicks, five vessels to take slick oil on board and several hundred metres of mobile breakwa-

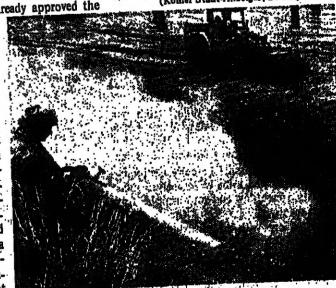
There was also a specially equipped catamaran based in Cuxhaven. It saw duty in Hamburg this time round, as did the sausage-shaped mobile breakwaters, the waterborne equivalent of sandbags.

Most of the vessels and equipment used in Hamburg were provided by private enterprise. They included ships for mopping up oil with vacuum pumps that are normally used to clean tanks.

"None of the companies can afford to maintain ships specially to mop up oil slicks," says a spokesman for one Hamburg-based company.

"There are no government subsidies towards maintenance and we can only earn money when we are on the job.

Karsten Plog/Christoph Peck (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 28 July 1951)



M ARCHAEOLOGY

There's gold in them thar hills well there was 3,000 years ago

Greek and German scientists, comin in later periods only lead, copper and zinc were mined. search, have found ancient gold workings. beneath the Acropolis of Thasos, an island in the Aegean.

Herodotus, the Ancient Greek historian, referred to the mines in a travel description 2.500 years ago.

Techniques of geological analysis devised for probing lunar rock, and thus fresh out of the white heat of 20th century technological progress, did the rest.

The gold mines of Thasos were first worked at a time when in the Aegean the Cycladic civilisation reigned supreme and most of northern Europe was

A team of German scientists visited the island in September 1979, led by the late Professor Wolfgang Gentner, head of the Max Planck Nuclear Physics In-

They were following up a hint made in a 1929 PhD thesis written by a German geologist, J. Speidel, who probed several ancient mine shafts on the island in a quest for lead and zinc ore.

Thasos is still well-known for its lead and zinc ores, but Speidel surmised from the high silver content of ore in the shafts he discovered that silver had been mined there in classical antiquity.

This assumption is supported by the large number of silver coins minted in the late fifth and early fourth centuries

tion of silver being mined on Thasos. gold mines there that had been worked the Phoenicians 500 years previously.

"Gold-miners opened up a large mountain on the island," he wrote, Herodotus is otherwise a reliable observer.

The German research team, working in conjunction with Giorgios Gialogou of the Greek Geological and Mining Exploration Institute, found well-preserved traces of tools and charcoal in Speidel's

They were carbon-dated and found to about third or fourth century AD. Laboratory analysis of slag found on the island indicated that at this period lead. zinc and copper were smelted on Tha- ' ments.

To learn more about the ore mined on the island the scientists took a closer look at antique lead objects such as the cast lead bars the Ancient Greeks, and later the Romans, used to reinforce the foundations and stone walls of their

They also examined the lead weights of looms and fishnets and the leaden repairs to broken carthware vessels.

Tiny samples were drilled from museum exhibits and analysed by highly sensitive equipment at the Max Planck Institute of Cosmic Chemistry in Mainz.

was developed initially to analyse meteorites, space dust and rock samples from

Lead ore with an admixture of silver was incontrovertibly mined on the island in the pre-Roman period, the Mainz research chemists found, and presumably to refine the silver first and foremost.

But the aliver content was too low, so Interest and the pre-Roman period to the silver first and foremost.

But the aliver content was too low, so Interest a special journal, Damaszener Mitteilunkeynote of the Damascus office's regen, and in a series of books to be published from time to time under the Daniel Krancker and the development of general heading of Damaszener Formann in the 30s, the present the Second World William and early Christian period to the in The first volumes in this new series the Second World William and the Second World Wor

The origin of ancient lead artefacts was thus clarified, but what about the gold mines and the mountain turned

his description for the Heidelberg scientists to feel sure he could have been

So that was where they started looking. But they kept losing their way in snake-infested scrub and were unable to they had hoped to find.

After days wandering around without finding anything Professor Gentner and his team were about ready to call it a

on whether writings attributed to Hero-

And even if they were genuine, many others might equally well have rediscovered the old gold mines before them.

For centuries treasure-hunters have ooked for treasure trove referred to in historical sources. Nowadays geologists

kept an eye on goats on the very moun-

East the German Archaeological Insti-

celebrations of the institute in 1979.

local styles found in these countries.

activities in Syria, Jordan and Lebanon.

In cooperation with the local depart-

office is to undertake digs, soundings

work and the extensive stock of regional

Jordan, Lebanon and Palestine, is of

special importance as one of the heart-

By virtue of its geographical location,

an intermediary.

It was the entrance to a complicated system of shafts and galleries leading about 100 metres into the side of the They had only three hours left before

nightfall in which to explore the old workings and take samples for laboratory

signs that ore had been mined there. They could even make out the sootfilled niches where miners kept their oil-lamps about 3,000 years ago.

Laboratory findings back in Heidelberg showed it really had been the gold really did contain gold, although very lit-

lent further support to the surmise that 2,500-year-old gold workings had

matter? An expedition returned in May 1980 to examine in greater detail, survey and map out the geological data and

Further workings and a number of mentioned by Herodotus took the open-cast sites were found elsewhere

Remains from 2,500 years and

zantine era, been followed by ob The Byzantine miners scene

read their Herodotus tool The German research scientish have felt amply satisfied if the been it, but French colleges them to take a look at an exter tem of galleries beneath the Acre Limenas, the Ancient Greek ch

They imagined, given the gering of the stone in the dd they had come across an old iron mine. They had already p

prove it was really an old of now convinced not only

have seen the workings on the tainside. They evidently improve sufficiently to merit a mention.

The gold mine underneath the polis of Thasos is nowhere make historical sources, however.

Spade work in the

Middle East as part of a field network including local offices in Cairo, Sansa, Istanbul, Bagh-Ayyubid and Mameluke dynasties to the

The decision to resume digging in Sy-In summer 1980 German archaeolo gists embarked on several long-term re-

Michael Meinecke is probing the development of the madrasas, or mosque schools in Syria and the architecture of the Ayyubid period (12th to mid-13th

Andreas Schmidt-Colinet has started work on Nabataean architecture and its

Since May 1980 historic monuments in Salihiyya, an area of Damascus dating back to the 12th century, have been systematically catalogued in collaboration with the Syrian department of antiqui-

More than 40 monuments have, in the course of this project, been surveyed and scientifically recorded for the first time.

From Damascus the office's role will be not only to trace the city's topomidway between Mesopotamia and the countries of classic antiquity, Ancient .: graphical development back to their Greece and Rome, it played the role of . beginnings but also to document the numerous monuments in its environs,

At the hub of influence by a variety Regional research will likewise be of civilisations a close succession of culcentred on Palmyra and its surroundings, Palmyra and many, other more This specialised laboratory equipment tural strata were amassed here from the the Syrian coastline and the Hauran heights of southern Syriz, of which Bos-They left behind extraordinarily abun- 12 is the centre.

dant traces in the form of archaeological Research findings will be published in

The Institut franchis delude de Damas, founded nearly 60 per deals mainly with Oriental and is co-topographical subjects. The German institute this

joined it in the Syrian capital w concentrating on archaeological in as a pointer to past civilisation The parent institute hope is cus office will prompt more into scientific investigation of Spin t

up by other institutes of this kind logical work in Syria marks the nuation of a longstanding contributed much to the fund

orical knowledge about the rejor.

It is a tradition that certainly back to the late 19th century when ria formed part of Turkey, Major man archaeological projects of the included several in this part d

tions at Baalbak by Otto Puchter the discovery of the Hittle cape Tell Halaf, in the Buphrites sales Tell Halaf in 1899.

ish-German unit operated protect historic monuments. first scientific look, at Petra the area.

by Rudolph E. Briting and and Domaszewski in the carly yan

old and a Byzantine coin dated in the mining test used further backed the assumption Greeks had followed in the Place BV Lion invites United to the standard of the Market In the Place In the Market In the Place In to West Germany and the friendly Freistaat

West Germany is a good place to invest and do business in but Bavaria

good ideas!

is attractive in its own special way.

whatever assets our international

business partners have to offer -

innovation, research or just plain

We at Bayerische Vereinbank, one

experience in entering new markets

and our international network, linking

such key financial centres as London,

New York, Luxembourg, Zurich, Paris,

Tokyo, Bahrain, Hong Kong, Rio de

Janeiro, Johannesburg, is there to

help you gain that first and all-impor-

tant foothold. With a tradition dating

large for expose to text of When Toronto be

back to 1780 we are a proven

of Germany's major banks, have

whether money, technology,

Our borders are open for

wholesale banking to securities business. Not forgetting, of

speciality, mortgage banking, where our long-term bond issues provide added flexibility in investment financing.

If you want to know more about the German market and the Bavarian business scene in particular why not contact the BV Lion?

Bayerische Vereinsbank Head Office - International Division Kardinal-Faulhaber-Strasse 1 **D-8000 MÜNCHEN 2** Telephone: (089) 2132-1, Telex: 529 921 bvmd SWIFT: BYBE DE MM

UNION BANK OF BAVARIA (Bayerische Vereinsbank) New York Branch 430, Park Avenue partner and familiar with all types of Telephone: (212) 758-4664 Inancial transactions from retail and Telex: 126745 ubb nykb



INCORPORATING BAYERISCHE STAATSBANK AG

But that is still too many. Diabetic children need special help.

Often there are associated behavioural disorders which, in turn, aggravate the

Dr Wilhelm Höpker, well aware of the necessity of psychological care and guidance for young diabetics, decided to do something about it. He started a

As a hospital internist, he was constantly confronted with the children's problems. He found that many of them lived in families that were unable to understand the need for a strict diet and herefore did little to enforce it.

He also saw these children being hospitalised time and again; he saw their deteriorating performance at school and, finally, he watched behavioural problems

A boarding school that would provide the children with a long-term therapy, teach them to live with the disability and at the same time provide a normal education seemed the answer.

Dr Höpker: "Compared with months of hospitalisation, a boarding school is certainly the lesser of the two evils."

In 1967 he wrote to the North Rhine-Westphalia interior minister, giving him a detailed organisational blueprint of the

It took until June 1972 before the school took its first pupil-patients in its Lüdenscheid quarters.

But the whole project almost came to a premature end. In March 1973 the German Diabetics Society (DDB), the principal shareholder of the limited company specially formed, decided to discontinue operations for fear of financial

The closure was averted in the nick of time when Terre des Hommes decided to take over the DDB shares.

Thanks to many donations, the school has managed to keep its daily rates down to a reasonable DM66.80 which the State Youth Authority is prepared to pay without a murmur.

In fact, the boarding school has worked so smoothly that it has managed to accumulate some money which will be used to build a new building needed as the waiting list grew longer and longer.

Additional funds have meanwhile been provided by charitable organisations and various North Rhine-Westphalian ministries.

Dr Höpker, who still considers himself just a plain country doctor, says: "They evidently felt that we were doing

There are now 34 boarders at the school - two too many according to his strict standards but, as Dr Hönker puts it: "We can't just turn down a child that desperately needs us."

pressure.

The children come from all parts of the country as do the members of the medical committee - all specialists in the field, among them Professor Teller, a paediatrician in Ulm; Professor Weber, a Berlin paediatrician and Professor Federlin, a Giessen internist.

Medical care is coupled with normal school education and vocational training

Like other boarding schools, it has Once the dividing walls made of this among its staff various types of teachers plastic were removed, life at the school crete, plastics, asbestos, glass wool and and supervisory personnel, though the return to normal. similar man-made materials.

Boarding school to help diabetic children

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE



oblems they have to cope with go far beyond those in normal boarding

Many children sent to the school feel discarded and regard the boarding school as a punishment. As a result, they are frequently ro-

bellious and refuse to adapt to the daily Yet diabetes requires close cooperation if positive results are to be achiev-

The parents are called upon to convince the children that the sole function of the boarding school is to help them with the social, educational and medical

problems caused by their illness.

Extracurricular care is as important as the academic side.

Children are accepted from schoolgoing age through to apprenticeship.

In many cases younger children are more diciplined than the others and frequently have a good effect on some of juveniles with distinct behavioural

What Dr Höpker is striving for is individual responsibility. As a result, he has done away as much as possibly with

Sweets are not forbidden on principle and children are sometimes allowed the more harmless variety like licorice and chewing gum. This also means that pocket money need not be controlled.

The ultimate aim is to make the children accept their disability as part of normal life. Every one of them - even the youngest and may choose meals from a set menu.

Diabetes is not vet curable nor are its causes known. It can, however, be taken for granted that, unlike with adults, a wrong diet and obesity are not its causes in children.

In 30 per cent of the cases the disease is hereditary (passed on by both parents) and in 70 per cent it is thought to be attributable to a virus infection or

damage to the insulin protein spliCATION

Many children develop the first - constant thirst - after all flu.

American researchers are stand efforts find the virus or bath

causes the disease.

Meanwhile, medicine is expense to the possibility of implant more difficult to enrol at the form of a sensor in any universities now the Lander are measure the sugar level and feel at on a recommendation by the formation to an insulin dispense, and the possibility of the possibility of implants and possible possibility of implants and possible possibility of implants and possible possible possibility of implants and possible possibility of implants and possibility of implants and possible possibility of implants and possible possibility of implants and possibility of implants and possible possibility of implants and possible possibility of implants and possible possibility of implants and imp

Similar research aimed at one Baden-Württemberg, for instance, diabetes is now also in program Education Ministry in Stuttgart has udsed universities in accordance For the time being, however,

method is the one used at the the recommendations, headed Mea-schoid boarding school: insulated to Improve Selection Procedures and diet.

The number of newly reported in Studienkolleg, or study college, is tic cases varies widely from the equiversity course in which foreign country, though the total number tals are taught German and preparters is fairly constant.

hother ways for a full German uniferers is fairly constant. Most new cases are reported is buy career. ain, Sweden and the USA, for the measures recommended include Berlin and Switzerland.

s they have completed all the ap-There are no exact figure we take formalities in their own counfor Germany but Danish statistics. They are only allowed to come to no rise in child diabetes.

"Yet the number of familia to many once they have been given a unable to cope with a diabeth of the st university or Studienkolleg and likely to increase due to sold that with the appropriate visa. They may no longer visit Germany on Utal No. burist visa to make on-the-spot artions," says Dr Hopker.

sements; everything must be settled (Sliddentsche Zeitung Dig Also, admission requiements have

ations will have to submit a cer-

Greeks and Turks must submit documentary evidence that they have already been enrolled at a university in their Greeks and Turks must prove they

Indonesian authorities, while Iranians,

havw passed university entrance exams back home, while Turks will only be allowed to study the subject for which they enrolled in Turkey.

According to the Baden-Württemberg circular, dated 15 July 1981, these admission requirement recommendations by Bonn are binding on universities.

They must be used as a yardstick of applicants' qualifications. In borderline cases applications must be forwarded to the foreign students' clearing department of the Standing Conference of Land Education Ministers.

This department has been requeste to send all universities final details of its admission requirements in time for the winter semester.

Interim regulations will apply in the meantime. Applicants who have already been awarded a university place can rest

The amendments will in any case only affect a small number of foreign

Foreign students face new hurdles

in university enrolment students, who currently number 7,500 in Baden-Württemberg, for instance. Most come from the United States

and will hardly be affected. But Greeks are the second-largest foreign student nationality, and even though they are citizens of a Common Market country they will be hit badly.

There will be virtually no new admissions from Iran or Indonesia it seems safe to say. Students from developing countries will only be allowed to study in Germany if they are in the clear with their home governments.

This, at any rate, was the view expressed by a Third World education centre in Stuttgart that is backed by various Protestant Church groups.

Political dissidents or groups hit by religious discrimination, staff at the centre say, are most unlikely to be allowed to enrol at a German university from now on.

The recommendation on foreign student admissions is said to have been ne-

cessitated by an influx of applicants, especially from the countries hardest hit.

Yet the Stuttgart Third World education centre points out that Bonn has undertaken to put up to eight per cent of university places at the disposal of foreign students.

As foreign students currently accounted for a mere five per cent of the student population the situation was by no means dramatic.

The introduction of what amounted to a spcial visa for students, subdivided foreign students into two categories of haves and have-nots.

Students from Europe and North America would apart from Greeks and Turks, have little difficulty. Students from developing countries would face serious difficulties.

Minorities would be in real trouble, say black South Africans, Kurds, Christians from South Korea, ethnic Chinese from Indonesia and, of course, members of Opposition groups in their home

The Protestant Church chaplain to foreign students says the Education Ministers' recommendation was made with a total lack of consideration or feeling for the situation of the people affected.

(Stuttgarter Zeltung, 30 July 1981)

Migrant children caught in a cultural no man's land

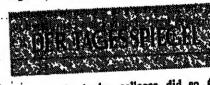
Migrant workers' children in the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin, second- and third-generation immigrants, have trouble with the language, at school and in finding jobs and leisure activities.

Public opinion is well aware of these practical difficulties; it fails to appreciate the enormous mental burden on young people who grow up between two civili-

But let me begin with a few figures: • In 1968 about 30,000 children were born to foreign families in the Federal Republic; last year the number was over

· Fifty per cent of foreign schoolchildren, as against 15 per cent of their German counterparts, fail to pass school-leaving certificates. Very few go on to high school.

• Last year only 44 per cent of foreign school-leavers who should have



gone on to trades colleges did so (as against about 90 per cent of Germans). · Roughly three out of four employ-

ed foreign juveniles work as unskilled or semi-skilled workers.

These are alarming figures when one bears in mind what a threat to social of underprivileged youngsters can be. Language difficulties are invariably

put forward as the main reason why young foreigners have such trouble with integration, but they cannot be all that serious a factor. Second- and third-generation immi-

grant children almost always speak German. They often speak even the local dialect.
Their real difficulties are mostly in

the mind, and apparent even in early in order to gain recognition. childhood. They are, the problems of children caught midway between two ci-

vilisations, two languages, two mentali-

An 18-year-old Turkish girl says: "1 think in German but feel in Turkish: I can't stand it any longer."

A German woman teacher has noted: "Foreigners are in the majority in my class and it has struck me that they have the same behavioural hang-ups and learning trouble as German classes for the educationally sub-normal."

Giorgio Langella, an Italian, and Brigitte Weiss, a German, are teachers in Freiburg. They are co-authors of a book entitled Kinder aus dem Süden (Children from the South).

It makes stimulating and provocative reading. The first point is that adults who decide to leave their own country and start a fresh and better life with their families elsewhere do so deliberately They have at least thought it over and come to a conclusion that satisfies them. But the same cannot be said of their

The children have to accept decisions that upset them and they are not always able to understand. Besides, being uprooted is much worse for a child than for an adult.

It causes anxiety and insecurity, at times even rebellion or allenation. Once this point is taken, the answers to many questions are self-evident. The shock of being forcibly exposed

to an alien culture, can have lasting tability such a large and growing group repercussions, as educationalist Barbara "A small Turkish boy, addressed in

Turkish by a teacher, has been known to reply: 'I don't understand Turkish, What was it you said? (in Turkishi).

"A, small Greek, girl may suddently pretend at kindergarten not to know the Greek she normally speaks at home with

her parents."

She concludes that migrant workers' children frequently deny their identity

So it is as well that attention is now

P

can't stand it in my four walls anymore. It's impossible to sit still in the living room, and in the bedroom it's even worse. My wife has the same probanother Letters like this are common at the

Institute for Construction Biology based n Rosenheim, Bayaria. This letter writer's problem was easily

solved. It turned out that his home was exposed to heavy electromagnetic radiation, which was particularly pronounced

Construction biologists jold him to move the bed and to remove two movable plastic room dividers. It worked.

A civil servant who had worked in the same office for eight years and during that time had stayed away from work once only for a single day due to a severe flu suddenly developed all sorts of symptoms when his office was moved to a super-modern building.

Among the symptoms were sweating, palpitations, shivening, muscle spasms, iagnosed as vegetative dystonia.

But the Rosenheim construction biologists found another reason for the problem: In the room directly below the civil servant's new office there was a mammoth computer that emitted a heavy magnetic field.

The moment the man's office was moved to another part of the building,

he was cured. These were easy remedies, which cannot be said of a case in Cologne. A newly built school found that children reported sick by the score. Doctors all found the same symptoms: Itching, headaches and vomiting.

The school authorities referred the case to the Rosenhelm men who identified the culprit in no time: a special type of plastic that omitted highly toxic illness spreading." fumes had been used in the construc-

One man's home man's poison

A Bavarian school reported a similar problem which was tracked to the same But the Rosenheim Institute is not

only a trouble shooter after the event. Headed by Professor Anton Schneider. the Institute's ten physicists, architects. chemists and engineers concentrate their

efforts on preventing trouble. Encouraged and licensed by the state, they provide correspondence courses on a national scale to train construction biologists of whom there are by now

700 in this country. The number of architects who have at least some idea of this discipline is ten times this figure.

. The Institute also makes a point of counselling landlords, tenants, artisans and construction companies on better ways of construction and ultimately.

Polls by the institute show that one in ten people or institutions contemplat-ing building are interested in this new back to nature" movement.

Professor Schneider has come up with a few basic rules. Among the most important of these is that the four walls, man's other skin, in which most of us suffer from constant hesisches, spend 90 per cent of our time should be niz and cold feet. made of natural materials that are unaf . The Rosenheim Institute

plastic, made of materials that are incompatible with the human body. Small wonder, then, that health is waning and

The Institute advises builders to use plenty of wood, bricks, cork and coconut in the planning of an office fibres or natural stone instead of con- Traunstein, Bayarla.

And instead of using changing wind for applicants from a numand toxic dry nor protection, and countries, including Iran, Turkey, resins and vegetable coloung thee, Sain and Indonesia. are the answer. As superfluous as a hole in the littate of non-objection issued by the say the Rosenheim scientists.

Glorious weather for 8.50 DM preventers which only produce can cut with a knife. Using natural materials wi make air humidiflers related would eliminate the dampes the

the many types of plastic cont

common immediately after amind The Institute also provide to odourless materials, correct bitte soothing colours.

The same goes for sound h (75 per cent of Germans complete they are exposed to noise todate it ir four walls) and for construction erials that emit no radiation.

But radiation need not not come from the materials use in struction. Frequently, it is due earth's magnetism or to water underground.

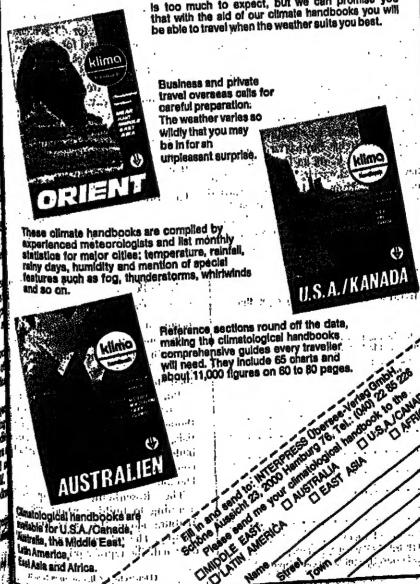
The latter can easily be ideal the profusion of mushrooms for willows and a number

Another clear sign is the shape of trees. Ants, snakes, bees flock to these stretches while chickens, mice and ribble them like the plague. Not everybody reacts to water

Professor Schneider: Some of our siting of a house Simple life in plants new buildings are almost 100 per cent ceivers with a directional serial standard of contract of the ceivers with a directional serial standard of contract of the ceivers with a directional serial standard of contract of the ceivers with a directional serial standard of contract of the ceivers with a directional serial standard of contract of the ceivers with a directional serial standard of ceivers with a direction of ceivers with to establish earth magnetism a tion emitted by the house its idea is to prevent at least the from being wrongly sited.

This was the procedure used The building is now comp

Continued on page 14



DATA PROTECTION

Doubts over safeguards in youth survey

An opinion poll organisation has run into criticism over a survey it is making among young people.

The survey is to find out what the young think about their society, but the nature of the questions has led to doubts about how secret the data are.

Drugs figure prominently, and questions relate to their availability and frequency of use both by the respondent

The Infratest Opinion Research Institute, which is sending out the questionnaires, maintains that secrecy is gua-

But Bonn Commissioner for Protection against Data Abuse Hans-Peter Bull is wary of the practice.

The questions are detailed: At what age did you (the familiar du

is used throughout) first try drugs? · How often have you taken them since that first try?

• How long is it since you last took narcotics?

• Can you get drugs within 24 hours? · Do your close friends and acquainlances take drugs?

The questionnaires close with a request to return them in the enclosed reply-paid envelope, saying: "You need not give your name and address."

It is unlikely that any of the youngsters who receive the 12-page paper

would have done so anyway.

More likely, they would have checked their replies again and in doing so they would have seen that the top of page one carries a code number that enables the Institute to check who has answered

If no reply has been received after a while, a reminder is sent to the potential

Payment details no secret. says report

M unicipal welfare agencies are violating the privacy of hundreds of thousands of people, a broadcast by Süddeutscher Rundfunk (SDR) has dis-

According to the radio station, the welfare agencies provide full information in their bank transfer slips as to the purpose of the money; such as "social welfare", "food subsidy", "basic telephone charge", etc.

This practice, which has meanwhile been confirmed by the State Agency for the protection Against Data Abuse, violates the constitutionally guaranteed "social secrecy" provisions.

According to the data abuse commissioner, there are only very few reasons that permit a departure from the Secrecy Act - and money transfers are not one of them.

There is no reason why transfers could not use such references as "our letter

Radio SDR also claims to have learned that the Baden-Württemberg transfer practice is also used in other states.

Hesse's commissioner for protection against data abuse, Spiros Simitis, is also looking into the practice.

dpa (Frankfurter Rundschau, 1 August 1981)



respondent - again carrying a code number and reading: "Last week, we sent you a questionnaire with the request to fill it in and return it to us.

"Since we have not yet heard from you, we would like to remind you of our research project and would appreciate your returning the filled-in questionnaire, which we once more enclose."

In the same letter, the would-be respondent is assured that "your name was picked at random and all provisions on protection against data abuse have been strictly observed. You can therefore rest assured that your name and address can in no way be linked with your replies."

A Cologne man had his doubts and wrote to Professor Bull, telling him about the opinion research drive.

The commissioner told the Cologne daily Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger that he was chary about the whole thing and that it was essential to ensure that all information linking the respondent with the code number be deleted immediately after the paper was returned.

Professor Bull: "It would be disastrous If a link could be established."

The commissioner wants to refer the matter to Bavaria's Ministry of the Interior (under whose jurisdiction the Infratest Institute falls) with the request that this point be looked into.

The commissioner also says that the Bonn Family Affairs Ministry, which commissioned the survey, must step in should it turn out that privacy rights are

The Ministry, on the other hand, rejects all responsibility, saying: "We cannot concern ourselves with every little

Bonn pays one-third of the cost of the survey and the Länder the rest.

Some 2,000 young people in North Rhine-Westphalia were polled during the past few weeks and the results are surveys have already been completed.)

The head of the project, Dieter Kor-

czak, told the Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger that secrecy was watertight.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

The reminder letter, he said, was necessary to obtain as many replies as possible and to improve the accuracy of the survey. "As soon as the questionnaires are received here, the address is deleted."

Herr Korczak also tried to dispel doubts about the questions themselves. as for instance: "How do you assess our social order?" With the following answers given as possibles: "Good or good except for a few points;" or "In need of reform in most points," or "So bad that it should be changed completely."

According to Korczak, this was necessary to obtain as comprehensive a picture as possible.

Another question that has come under fire is that concerning income. It reads: "If you add up everything the people in your household earn, in other words, salary and other income less taxes, what would be the approximate net income of the household? If you don't know, give an estimate."

Korczak rejects all objections to this question. He has also announced that the Institute would take action against the Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger's critical article in a recent issue.

Asked what he meant by action. Korczak said: "We'll send you our version of the story to clarify our own

A somewhat jittery reaction by a man who claims that everything regarding data provisions is watertight.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzalger, 31 July 1981)

Migrant children

Continued from page 13

being paid to such problems and attempts are being made at kindergarten to probe difficulties that may affect foreign children's entire lives.

A five-year experiment launched in 1979 and financed by the Bonn government and the city of West Berlin is scheduled to cost DM11.2m.

Maybe psychiatric assistance will one day be generally available to help young foreigners to integrate. It certainly isn't yet, and the need is urgent.

Statistics sound an alarming note and, as one small Italian boy has written:

"It is tough being an Italian here. We have a lot to stomach. We have next to expected to be available in mid-1982. no friends. Mum and dad are worried (The Bavarian and Baden-Württemberg and hectic, But we must stick it out." Vincenzo Arena

(Der Tagesspiegel, 1 August 1981)

ORDER FORM

I/We hereby subscribe to THE GERMAN TRIBUNE until further notice at the following rates (postage included):

Six months Deutsche Marks 18.00
Twelve months Deutsche Marks 35.00 (Underline whatever applicable) Measrs / Mr / Mrs / Miss

Profession City Country

Please return the completed order form to: THE GERMAN TRIBUNE - FRIEDRICH REINECKE VERLAG GMBH 23 Schöne Aussicht, D-2000 Hamburg 78 - Federal Republic of Germany 4m names on SPORT

he West Berlin-based Ceats gister that comes under the ty of the chief federal prosente

It contains also the name of a fil two years ago, however, Iran was who have been made wards of or any offered to step in, to be on the a number of other official ming.

The Register also issues good or add.

Certificates for private individuals to host country's competitors, on available to all security agencies.

But Chief Prosecutor Rebuss those too were sadly disappointed stressed that one of the Registal languages.

stressed that one of the Registrik bany cases.
tions is to inform citizens shouth line are over 700 deaf playing formation the data bank as see the of 124 sports clubs affiliated

The Register issues 65000 the German soccer team was not exconduct certificates a month, adding to lose to Britain or the Soviet year — it provided 12,000 item to but it did, finishing fifth and out formation to foreign agencie. It is numing for either the final or the dency here is rising.

the number of foreign court sactually for the semi-final.

for 37 and Portugal for only 21.

But these statistics only prote flow of information given to the Co Register varies from country to con-They do not prove the actual anothing been in progress at Rusafa, an early

sentences passed.

These data also say little about the Syrian desert, since 1952.

tual criminality of Germans about to 1958 research on early civilisations cause they contain only court gainst argumd with the dig at Tell Chueira.

tiled stove.

But what about the construction is in Germany itself scientific publicaSays architect Richard J. Dittrict in have been flanked by a number of though we used only the best of stibilions that have focussed the attentials, the price was ridiculously low as of a wider public on the history of building cost less than District and a wider public on the history of the building cost less than District and a wider public on the history of the building cost less than District and the buildin DM450.000."

The Rosenheim Institute soon cities planning to build a whole village heat year a major touring exhibition Marburg along the same house so sharp works of art from all periods cheaply. The 60 village house state of the shown in Berlin and only half the regular price tag

(Deutsches Aligemaines Some

the register Records fall, but organisation problems plague world games for deaf

tains the personal data of tem the fourteenth world games for the million Germans.

Chief Prosecutor Kurt Rebum genders Stadium, Cologne, did not the press that it passes on data in the press day on average

times a day on average.

Some 5,700 items are added at a ssociation for the deaf, the orgacally every day from Germany the had promised the games would

The Register, begun in 1971, a partection. They were not. There
all criminal acts. It is naturally arganisational troubles from start

the host association.

reff for third place.

Herr Rebmann attributes ti The handball team had trained hard, stepped-up international commands to a course in Hamburg, then a fixe spinst Norway in Oslo, then anoth-Incidentally, the number of Carouns, and finally a week in a camp at sentenced by foreign count belong immediately before the games. around 10,000 to 12,000 s yes But alter such lavish preparations the shows no sign of changing am lost 22-15 to Italy, beat Denmark But there is no connection to 5-14 and rapped Switzerland 23-8 to

for Germans and the populary they did so because of a second place country with German tourists. They group and the better goal avein 1980, Switzerland passed 14 at so they thought. But the rules Belgium 1,885, Holland 138 and thanged.

1,716 and France 1.136 sentent part I was the Danes who told us about German citizens. During the was have ruling," said Wolfgang Schmidt, such favourite vacation coming tam captain. Neither the coach nor Spain accounted for 43 sentence, it squad had been told by their own

Continued from page 10

that have been reported.

There are no data on such inviting been associated with the international such as speeding.

Ulf G. Subset the Euphrates Dam area.

(Der Tagosspiegei, 31 luly strail other projects have dealt with blamle period, such as excavations he Omayyad desert fort of Usais or

One man's home the has also been the survey of the continued from page 12 continued from pa - both winter and summer. The to boost further the participation of storey building is heated by a man research staff in work on Syrian

DM450,000."

The Rosenheim Institute is the history of the Nabataeans in

la German cities. Wilhelm Kordt

(Frankfurier Allgemeine Zeitung für 'Deutschlund' 27 July 1981)

The team were so disappointed they decided to go home early, but reconsidered when it occurred to them that that would only make matters worse.

Otherwise the performance of the deaf had much in common with international ratings in general, with the United States ahead of the Soviet Union in the athletics and swimming events. In the long-distance events Timo

Karyonen of Finland made all the running, while in table tennis the Japanese made short shrift of their opponents. In the women's event, however, the GDR girls came runners-up to Japan.

And in wrestling the Iranians reigned In the track events Rita Windbrake of Gemany was outstanding, winning the 400, 800 and 1,500 metres and helping the 100 and 400 metres relay teams to

A 35-year-old Cologne woman, she was the most successful woman athlete at the games, as she had been on previ-

In the medal stakes the United States finished ahead of the Soviet Union, while Germany, which four years ago in Bucharest came third, was relegated to No. 7, but still well ahead of the GDR. But appearances are deceptive. The

prix at Hockenheim.

East Germans sent a squad of a more dozen to Cologne, entering only for table tennis and athletics events. Even so, one of the GDR women fi-

nished last in her 100 metres heat, which is something not often seen in international tournaments. Yet the games were taken seriously enough. Alexander Potopalski of the

Soviet Union, who came third in the decathlon, passed the hearing test (he couldn't) but failed the drug test (he was). Disqualified. Records fell like ninepins, though. On

the first day's swimming new world records for the deaf were set up in all six The trend was impressive and can be

attributed to more intensive traning and improved methods. But the more technical the event was, the greater the gap. In the hammer a throw of 51.34

metres, or 168ft 6in, was enough to ensure victory. But the 30 minutes 24.87 seconds for the 10,000 metres was extremely good.

It certainly was for a deaf man, since the deaf have trouble with their equilibrium and are less able even to run straight ahead.

Better standards were accompanied by a greater show of self-assurance. The

deaf no longer wanted to be limited to the role of a meek minority.

Who could blame them for being annoyed at the Bonn President refusing for no reason he cared to state to open the games? Who could blame them for being upset at being reminded day by day that they were very much out on a limb, with an enormous and almost empty sports stadium all to themselves?

But the deaf are keen on the opportunities sport presents, so a European sports federation for the deaf was set up in Cologne.

"Sport," says Bernd Rehling, a Bremen teacher of the deaf, "is the most important cultural activity they have."

Theatre and concerts, the pictures, records and TV are obviously to a large extent ruled out.

The deaf competitors, their team staff and fans from roughly 40 countries made the Cologne games a festival of joie de vivre. They were determined to make a go of it.

Fifty years ago the third international games for the deaf and dumb were held n Nuremberg. "Never," a report noted, "have there been such hard-working athletes so willing to subordinate themselves as these."

Times have changed. "We want no sympathy," says handball captain Wolfgang Schmidt, who is one of the few to break out of the isolation and qualify as a graduate social worker.

In a world that is growing steadily less capable of communication the deaf are determined to make themselves heard more forcibly. Herbert Fischer
(Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für

Telson Piquet of Brazil was not meant to win the German grand

Two weeks before, he had crashed during the British grand prix at Silverstone. Agency reports said that a fracture of the left shin would keep him out for the rest of the world championship.

Piquet showed them to be mistaken. He was smiling as he passed the chequered flag in first place at Hockenheim in his Brabham, ahead of Alain Prost

(France) in a Renault. The win leaves Piquet second in the drivers championship with 35 points, eight points behind the leader, Carlos

The reigning world champion, Australian Alan Jones, finished 11th after car trouble had deprived him of the

Jones is in 4th place in the championship with 24 points, a point behind third-placed Jacques Laffite of France, who was third at Hockenheim in his

Piquet's real name is Souto Maior. He took a pseudonym because his father is a public figure in Brazil, a member of

Referring to his injury, Piquet said it wasn't a fracture. It was "just a slight bruise of the left knee. I was able limber up for Hockenheim by sailing off Monte Carlo."

Plquet moved into the lead with six laps to go to the end of the 305.46-km (191-mile) grand prix. He overtook Jones, who had tyre and ignition

The Australian's tyre trouble grew. worse from lap to lap. Goodyear were back in Formula One after several months interval and their new treads were the problem.

But Jones, driving somewhat reckless-

ly, was too confident by far, waving gaily to the crowd as he drove past the stands until his trouble started.

Piquet wins German grand prix

With four laps to go he blew his top, however, after developing ignition trouble in addition to the trouble with

He fell back lap by lap, then came into the pits. When his mechanics were unable to fix the trouble he drove angrily past the photographers, who scattered

for cover, with his hood open. Then he noticed what he had forgotten, braked and stopped to have the

bonnet put back in position. His team-mate Carlos Reutemann Argentina had to call it a day in the 28th lap. In the pre-race warm-up his Williams had lost water and Keith Duckworth, constructor of the Cosworth engine, had looked far from happy.

Reutemann is still in the world championship running but the Williams had a bad day out, watched by a Hockenheim crowd estimated at 100,000. So did the Ferraris. Villeneuve of Cada finished 10th while Pironi of

France retired in the engine trouble. But the engine was not the Ferraris problem; it was the chassis. Enzo Ferrari, 82, says his designers are to blame, having built a Baroque car, not an

serodynamic one. "Amateurs!" snorts the Commander

The Renault Turbo had trouble too, much as expected, Arnoux had to come in to the pits in the first lap with tyre trouble. In the summer heat he was unable to regain the lost ground.

Slim Bugerudd, 34, of Sweden took it sary in his German ATS, overtaxing nei-

ther the engine nor the tyres, just as he had been told by his British team manager Alastair Caldwell. But Bugerudd, who plays drums with

Abba, the Swedish pop group, was still unlucky. He too had to retire with engine trouble in the 38th lap. No German drivers took part, although Formula Two specialist Manfred

Winkelhock, 28, wanted to compete, driving the No. 2 ATS. But two factors ruled him out. Formula One regulations told against him. So did poor coordination between those

who wanted to see him take part. Formula One regulations specify that only 30 vehicles can take part in training. In Winkelhock's case an exception would have had to be made because 30 had already been entered.

But the authorities who might have been able to help failed to reach agreement. Automobilclub von Deutschland, the grand prix organisers, were no help. Neither was Gunter Schmidt, the owner of the ATS equipe. "I am doing

nothing more in this matter," he announced. Nor was Rudoif Henle of Liqui-Moly, Winkelhock's sponsor in the Formula

Two national championships. Britain's Bernie Ecclestone, head of the Formula One Constructors' Association, had already given his permission for Winkelhock to take part in the practice runs as No. 31. "There are no prob-

lems," he said. But M. Balestre of France, representing the international racing authority. disagreed. "Impossible, quite out of the

question," he said.
Otorino Maffazzoli of Italy, the international motor racing commissioner responsible for Hockenheim, threatened to disqualify the German grand prix as a world championship event if there were to be any irregularity in connection with the German driver. Klaus Blume

(Die Welt, 3 August 1981)